

were off campus and wanted to go to a place that was not as congested as a veterans hospital, but I will tell you that PTSD is truly a health phenomenon.

The distinctive sexual trauma that some of my colleagues have mentioned that women have hidden and never spoken about for years should not be rejected when they come forward finally because we have opened the system to be able to secure health care. They should not be, in essence, directed to a life of drug abuse and alcohol abuse because they are fearing. They should be able to get health care.

So I ask my colleagues, 26,000 and growing and others who are also involved, this is an important motion to instruct, and I congratulate, again, Ms. BROWNLEY. My heart breaks—as she served as the ranking member on the Health Subcommittee on Veterans' Affairs—my heart breaks that when you are abused, when your face is abused, when your body is abused, that is a health crisis.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Ms. BROWNLEY of California. I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentlewoman from Texas.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Having just come back from my community where two women and families have been killed through the violence of domestic violence, they live no more—but what about those who are soldiers who put on the uniform who are experiencing a lifelong experience of injuries and psychological trauma?

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to support this motion to instruct offered by my colleague, Ms. BROWNLEY. What more can we do or how much less can we do for women and men who put on the uniform who are suffering from sexual trauma? It must be part of the Veterans' Affairs health reform.

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. BROWNLEY of California. Mr. Speaker, might I inquire if the gentleman from Colorado will have any additional speakers?

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Speaker, at this time, there are no plans to have any additional speakers.

Ms. BROWNLEY of California. Then I am prepared to close.

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Speaker, I once again urge all Members to oppose the motion to instruct, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. BROWNLEY of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

In closing, I would like to add that as ranking member of the Health Subcommittee, I led a hearing last July to address VA care and treatment for military sexual trauma survivors.

The subcommittee looked at the coordination of care and services offered by the Department of Defense and the VA. I was truly saddened to listen to the testimonies of those who spoke.

Their pain and suffering was evident in every word they spoke. I know it was hard for all of them to share their stories, and I know all of us understand the immense bravery it took for them to do so.

I know that all of us, including those who have come to speak today, are dedicated to addressing military sexual assault. The Senate bill takes an important step forward toward that end. It is but one very important reason why I call on my colleagues to support this motion to instruct.

Let's insist that the Department of Defense and the VA address the epidemic of military sexual assault, which must include appropriate care and treatment of trauma survivors, and let's adopt the language in the Senate bill that addresses military sexual trauma.

We have a bill before us that was crafted by Members of Congress whose dedication to our veterans is beyond question, but we are running out of time. We have a bill that we know will pass both Houses, that we know the President will sign, that we know will provide significant relief to our veterans immediately.

We simply cannot negotiate any longer. Time is of the essence. We should move forward. We should adopt the Senate bill.

I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on the motion to instruct conferees, and, Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to instruct.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to instruct.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the yeas appeared to have it.

Ms. BROWNLEY of California. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, today, in my district, we buried Dr. Evelyn E. Thornton, the first African American to graduate from the University of Houston with a Ph.D. in math and a leader in civic matters and education.

Because of my responsibility of speaking at this civic leader's funeral home going service, I missed the following votes. Had I been present, I would have voted as follows:

On rollcall vote No. 442, I would have voted "no" on the motion on ordering the previous question on H.R. 4935 and H.R. 3393;

On rollcall vote No. 443, I would have voted "no" on H. Res. 680, a rule providing for the consideration of H.R.

4935, Child Tax Credit Improvement Act, and H.R. 3393, Student and Family Tax Simplification Act;

On rollcall vote No. 444, I would have voted "yes" on an amendment to H.R. 4984, Empowering Students Through Enhanced Counseling Act, offered by Mr. KILMER and Mr. HINOJOSA;

On rollcall vote No. 445, I would have voted "yes" on a motion to recommit H.R. 4984, Empowering Students Through Enhanced Counseling Act;

On rollcall vote No. 446, I would have voted "yes" on final passage of H.R. 4984, Empowering Students Through Enhanced Counseling Act;

On rollcall vote No. 447, I would have voted "yes" on H.R. 5111, to improve the response to victims of sex trafficking, by Representative BEATTY;

On rollcall vote No. 448, I would have voted "yes" on a motion to recommit on H.R. 3933, Student and Family Tax Simplification Act;

On rollcall vote No. 449, I would have voted "no" on H.R. 3393, Student and Family Tax Simplification Act; and

On rollcall vote No. 450, I would have voted "yes" on H.R. 3230, Veterans' Access to Care Through Choice, Accountability, and Transparency Act of 2014.

16TH ANNIVERSARY OF CAPITOL SHOOTING

(Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, earlier today, the House observed a moment of silence to remember the loss of two heroes who gave their lives to protect others.

The deaths of Detective John Gibson and Officer Jacob Chestnut are heartbreaking. An additional tragedy, however, is that this House has not taken action to prevent such incidents from happening again.

The man who took the lives of the two police officers had paranoid schizophrenia and had previously been committed to a psychiatric hospital after threatening to kill the President, a hospital technician, and his neighbors. His paranoid delusions told him to attack the Capitol. Weston cycled in and out of emergency rooms as he refused medication and followup treatment.

We know that the perpetrator had a brain disease, but our broken mental health system prevents others like Weston from being treated. The sad truth of this situation is it won't be long before we read in the headlines of another preventable tragedy.

The memories of Detective Gibson and Officer Chestnut deserve our respect, their families our gratitude, but all families deserve our action.

We must pass H.R. 3717, the Helping Families in Mental Health Crisis Act, because where there is no help there is no hope.

AMENDMENT TO AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND FOR COOPERATION ON THE USES OF ATOMIC ENERGY FOR MUTUAL DEFENSE PURPOSES OF JULY 3, 1958—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 113-137)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit to the Congress, pursuant to section 123 d. of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, the text of an amendment (the "Amendment") to the Agreement Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for Cooperation on the Uses of Atomic Energy for Mutual Defense Purposes of July 3, 1958, as amended (the "1958 Agreement"). I am also pleased to transmit my written approval, authorization, and determination concerning the Amendment. The joint unclassified letter submitted to me by the Secretaries of Defense and Energy providing a summary position on the unclassified portions of the Amendment is also enclosed. The joint classified letter and classified portions of the Amendment are being transmitted separately via appropriate channels.

The Amendment extends for 10 years (until December 31, 2024), provisions of the 1958 Agreement that permit the transfer between the United States and the United Kingdom of classified information concerning atomic weapons; nuclear technology and controlled nuclear information; material and equipment for the development of defense plans; training of personnel; evaluation of potential enemy capability; development of delivery systems; and the research, development, and design of military reactors. Additional revisions to portions of the Amendment and Annexes have been made to ensure consistency with current United States and United Kingdom policies and practice regarding nuclear threat reduction, naval nuclear propulsion, and personnel security.

In my judgment, the Amendment meets all statutory requirements. The United Kingdom intends to continue to maintain viable nuclear forces into the foreseeable future. Based on our previous close cooperation, and the fact that the United Kingdom continues to commit its nuclear forces to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, I have concluded it is in the United States national interest to continue to assist the

United Kingdom in maintaining a credible nuclear deterrent.

I have approved the Amendment, authorized its execution, and urge that the Congress give it favorable consideration.

BARACK OBAMA.
THE WHITE HOUSE, July 24, 2014.

HONORING THE LIFE OF DR. EVELYN E. THORNTON

(Ms. JACKSON LEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, today, I was on official business in Houston, honoring the life of Dr. Evelyn Thornton. She was a great American. Dr. Thornton was the mother of two wonderful daughters: Yvonne Denise, a trained lawyer; and Wanda, an outstanding physician honored by all.

Dr. Thornton, who lost an eye in her early twenties, went on to be the first African American to receive a Ph.D. from the University of Houston, a school that African Americans could not go to for many, many years.

She was a member of the Links and Alpha Kappa Alpha, but what she was known for is 40 years of teaching. Evelyn was an educator who lifted the lives of young people at Prairie View A&M.

She was a graduate of Texas Southern University, got married, had grandchildren, great-grandchildren, daughter-in-laws and a son-in-law, Russell, a leader in the community.

What was most noted is the simplistic style that Evelyn had of humility and her willingness to serve the people.

I would say that today we laid to rest in Houston a great American, Dr. Evelyn E. Thornton, whose contributions should continue to be remembered.

CHILDREN ARE A VULNERABLE POPULATION

(Ms. LOFGREN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. LOFGREN. Madam Speaker, in this country, we have reached the consensus that victims of human trafficking should be provided help. That consensus was north-south, east-west, conservative-liberal, and Democrat-Republican. Human trafficking victims need protections.

Now there is a discussion of truncating that protection, and we must say that would be wrong. We know especially for child victims that special care must be taken to elicit the facts of what has happened. And the idea that we would short-circuit that process for children who are human trafficking victims at our border is unconscionable.

Now we have received a letter from the National Association of Immigration Judges telling us the ground

truth: that special care must be taken for child victims. These are not the same as other cases.

I include for the RECORD a letter from the National Association of Immigration Judges.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
IMMIGRATION JUDGES,
San Francisco, CA, July 22, 2014.

Hon. JOHN BOEHNER,
Speaker,
House of Representatives.
Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Democratic Leader,
House of Representatives.

Re Special Concerns Relating to Juveniles in Immigration Courts

DEAR SPEAKER BOEHNER AND DEMOCRATIC LEADER PELOSI: The National Association of Immigration Judges (NAIJ) is a voluntary organization formed in 1971 with the objectives of promoting independence and enhancing the professionalism, dignity, and efficiency of the Immigration Court. We are the recognized collective bargaining representative of the fewer than 230 Immigration Judges located in 59 courts throughout the United States.

Our nation's Immigration Court system is currently facing an unprecedented surge in the numbers of unaccompanied minors who have presented themselves at our southern border seeking shelter. As you and your colleagues consider how to address this complex and urgent situation, we would like to offer our expertise to help inform your decision-making. The opinions provided here do not purport to represent the views of the DOJ, the Executive Office for Immigration Review or the Office of the Chief Immigration Judge. Rather, they represent the formal position of the NAIJ, and my personal opinions, which were formed after extensive consultation with members of the NAIJ.

In the legal arena, it is universally accepted that children and juveniles are a vulnerable population with special needs. Since the passage of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPPRA) in 2008, Congress has codified special provisions such as non-adversarial adjudication of unaccompanied children's asylum claims and, to the extent practicable, access to legal services through pro bono representation. The law recognizes that these children are especially vulnerable to potential human trafficking and abuse. From the perspective of practicalities, because of their vulnerabilities and lack of full competency, Immigration Court cases involving children and juveniles must be conducted in a different manner than those of adults. Immigration Judges are charged with assuring that those who come before them understand their rights and responsibilities under governing law. For minors, it can be especially challenging to effectively communicate the complicated nuances of our law and the possible remedies which may be available to them. Immigration judges are trained to alter their demeanor and lexicon to adapt to the more limited life experiences and understanding of minors, but that alone is not enough. The judge must carefully gauge the response they receive to be sure that the minor truly understands what he or she is being told, rather than feigning compliance in order to please the judge as an authority figure.

Judges must assure that a minor is put at ease in an inherently stressful and unfamiliar setting. These precautions are not solely for the benefit of the minor, but are a practical necessity for a judge in order to obtain the information necessary to arrive at a fair and accurate result based on a true understanding of the child's situation. To do